

Save Now to Buy
Liberty Bonds

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THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF
TWO SECTIONS—SECTION ONE * * PRICE TWO CENTS. THE SECOND SECTION FREE.

U. S. SAYS 'NO' TO AUSTRIA

PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO "PEACE" OFFER

"The government of the United States feels that there is only one reply which it can make to the suggestion of the imperial Austro-Hungarian government. It has repeatedly and with entire candor stated the terms upon which the United States would consider peace and can and will entertain no proposal for a conference upon a matter concerning which it has made its position and purpose so plain."

BANK OFFICERS FOUR ROBBERS; SAVE \$100,000

Girl's Cries, Watch- man's Punches Rout Raiders.

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A woman's screams and the brave
of a watchman spotted a carefully
planned attempt by eight armed men
to rob the United State bank. Halting
and shouting, the eight men escaped in
a moment. There was \$100,000 in
cash and bonds within easy reach, but
they did not get any of it.

One of the bandits was partially
disabled by a blow from Frank McElrath,
one of the four who escaped from the
bank last night. The chief of Detectives
McElrath, who took personal charge
of the investigation, said that
McElrath was in the bank when
he saw the work of the robbers
and young fellows.

Robbers Enter Side Door.
Leaving one man on guard outside,
seven of the men entered the bank by
the side door on South street. They
were two women customers in the
bank. The door was closed at the direc-
tion of the door talking to
a man in a suit. A man in a suit
behind a railing in a corner of
the bank near the door. She noticed
the rough looking strangers enter and
puller near the door. One of the
villains went to the cage of Roy En-
berg, collection teller. He asked for
change for a \$5 bill. As he stepped
back the seven men spread out along
the bank floor so that there was a
man to front of each cage, a man near
the door, and another near the stenog-
rapher.

Points Gun at President.
One of the robbers, a short, stocky
man, whose face showed a dark glow
of blood, went toward the front office,
where Heck sat sorting \$50,000 worth
of bonds. Jackson was waiting for
him to finish. The bandit walked in
and struck a gun close to Heck's face.
"I decided to take a chance with
that fellow," said Heck. "Instead of
holding up my hands I aimed at the
chair and started to crawl to the cage.
I ate after one gun."

As Heck dropped to the floor the
watchman struck the bandit on the
chest.
The man turned the weapon away
from Heck and shot Jackson. The
watchman struck him again. He got
a second shot.
In the meantime Miss Conway had
run toward a rear room screaming,
a robber at her heels threatening to kill
her unless she kept still.
"Will you shut up?" he asked as
she turned to face him.
"Yes, yes," she said, but kept on
screaming. Miss Helen Peterson, a
clerk, stood with her hands up.

'UNFIT TO LIVE IF YOU REFUSE DUTY TO NATION'

T. R.'s Editorial, 'The Great Adventure,' Tribute to Son.

New York, Sept. 16.—(Special.)—Col.
Roosevelt's editorial in the Metropoli-
tan Magazine for October, which was
published today, is entitled "The Great
Adventure," and although no name is
mentioned, it is apparent that the basis
of the editorial was the supreme sacri-
fice of Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt.

"Only those are fit to live," Col.
Roosevelt writes, "who do not fear to
die; and none are fit to die who have
shrunk from the joy of life and the
duty of life. Both life and death are
parts of the same great adventure.
Never yet was worthy adventure wor-
thily carried through by the man who
put his personal safety first."

"Never yet was a country worth liv-
ing in unless its sons and daughters
were of that stern stuff which bids
them die for it at need; and never yet
was a country worth dying for unless
its sons and daughters thought of life
not as something concerned only with
the selfish easements of the individ-
ual but as a link in the great chain of
events and a part of the whole."
The editorial is a tribute to the
life and death of the whole.

Working to Live.
"Therefore it is that the man who
is not willing to die in a war for a
great cause is not worthy to live.
Therefore it is that the man who
man who in peace time does not know
the primary and vital duties and the
high happiness and bear the life that
is to last when they are in their
graves, have broken the chain of crea-
tion, and have shown that they are un-
fit for companionship with the soul
ready for the great adventure."

"The wife of a fighting soldier at
the front recently wrote as follows to
the mother of a gallant boy, who
at the front had fought in high air
like an eagle, and like an eagle, fight-
ing had died."
"I write these few lines—not of
condolence, for who would dare to
pity you—but of deepest sympathy
to you and yours as you stand in the
shadow which is the earthly side of
those clouds of glory in which your
son's life has just passed."

AUSTRIA'S PEACE PROPOSAL



Austria said nothing about peace when Germany was victoriously advancing.



But now when the allies are victoriously advancing Austria wants to stop the awful slaughter.

DROWNING CASES AT SHABBONA MAY BE MURDERS

Aurora, Ill., Sept. 16.—(Special.)—
Mrs. Margaret Grady, 24 years old,
whose body was found Sept. 1 in less
than three feet of water in a tank on
a farm near Shabbona, Ill., clasp-
ing her arms the body of her 6 months old
daughter, is now believed to have been
murdered. The case was first believed
to have been suicide. It was thought
the mother took her child's life and
her own while dependent over not be-
ing able to bid good-by to her depart-
ing soldier brother.

Mrs. Katherine Gregory, a sister of
the dead woman, has aroused all the
doubt county and interested Coroner
Harry Wright and State's Attorney
Lowell Smith in her theories of foul
play. Mrs. Gregory says her sister
was not dependent, and showed noth-
ing but cheerfulness in a talk half an
hour before the tragedy. Mrs. Gregory
found a window in the house broken
and fragments of dishes scattered
about, as if there had been a struggle.
Mrs. Grady and child were alone at
the time. The body is to be exhumed
for further examination.

LEGISLATOR IS
GIVEN POISON BY
MISTAKEN CLERK
Michael F. Hennery, well known
Democratic politician and state repre-
sentative, residing at Wilmington, is
in a serious condition at Mercy hos-
pital as a result of being accidentally
given violent poison, mistaken for a
stomach medicine, at a downtown hotel
drug store Sunday afternoon.
Mr. Hennery had attended the war
exposition. Feeling slightly ill, he
went into the drug store and asked for
something "to settle his stomach." He
was given some "medicine" by a clerk.
Hardly had he swallowed a mouthful
of the poison when he shouted, "I've
been poisoned," and fell to the floor.
His mouth and throat were swollen.
Medical aid was summoned and he was
taken to the hospital. It is believed
that he was given carbolic acid. His
condition last night was said to be
somewhat improved, although the
bursts are of a serious nature.

SERIES OF BLOWS MAY BE REPLY TO PEACE PROPOSAL

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—An-
other blow against the German
peace proposal of the central
powers is expected, momentarily by
military officials here.
The point of the expected attack is a
matter of wide speculation by officials.
Several simultaneous attacks will be
delivered, it is thought, with the Flan-
ders front, the French operations about
La Fere directed at Laon, and the new
American front across the mouth of
the old St. Mihiel salient as the logical
positions from which Marshal Foch
could strike.

It has been significant to some offi-
cers that the British have not pre-
sented very heavily on the front between
Ypres and Douai. North of Ypres
there has been only one minor oper-
ation by the Belgians since the allied
counter offensive began.
Since the French are slowly making
their way to a flanking position which
would force the Germans to withdraw
from the Chemin des Dames lines pre-
tending Laon, some officers believe a
new movement along the Aisne and
probably extending to the east of
Reims is to be anticipated.

The greatest reticence apparently is
being observed on press correspondents
in discussing the tactical disposition of
the American army, and observers
have suggest preparations for a new
advance may be under way, perhaps
aimed at the Briey iron fields and an
effort to encircle Metz.
Gen. Pershing apparently has deter-
mined that maximum speed is essential
to military success. It is, therefore,
argued that he may be expected to
press his victory without delay.

HOLD MICHIGAN MAN FOR MORGAN BLACKMAIL PLOT

Lansing, Mich., Sept. 16.—(Special.)—
J. B. Thorne, aged 61, janitor for the
Lansing State Journal, was arrested
here this afternoon, charged with at-
tempting to blackmail the members of
the family of James Pierpont Morgan
of New York by a series of letters de-
manding \$50,000 from Mr. Morgan and
his daughter, Mrs. Jane Nichols of
Glen Cove, L. I.

The letter writer said the entire fam-
ily was inoculated with a disease germ
which would cause their deaths in
three years. J. Pierpont Morgan Sr.,
the writer said, had not death through
this germ. The antidote for the germ,
however, could be purchased from him
for \$20,000.
Tonight Thorne was given a hearing
before United States Commissioner
Joseph H. Dunneback and held for the
grand jury at Detroit in the sum of
\$10,000.

Lyceum Society Expels
Pro-German Member
The expulsion of the Rev. Arthur E.
Gringale of Indianapolis from the In-
ternational Lyceum association was
ratified yesterday by delegates at the
body to the convention at the Hotel
La Salle. The Rev. Mr. Gringale was
charged with pro-Germanism.

YANK PATROLS FEEL OUT NEW FOE DEFENSES

Enemy Guns Busy, but Many Shells Are "Duds."

BULLETIN.
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY
IN THE VOEGES, Sept. 16, 9 p. m.
(By the Associated Press.)—Ar-
tillery activity of an intensity to
suggest a possible attack, or an ap-
proaching attack, occurred in the
Voeges today. It was accompanied
by an extraordinary amount of sig-
naling. Enemy airplanes were un-
usually active. Two new great St.
Dile and twenty over German.

The Voeges sector is ap-
proaching activity with contrast of
quiet on the Alsace front.
WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES
ON THE LORRAINE FRONT, Sept. 16,
9 p. m. (By the Associated Press.)—
The Voeges sector is ap-
proaching activity with contrast of
quiet on the Alsace front.

The German artillery fire is limited
chiefly to guns of the 77 and 105 mil-
limeter caliber, but many of the shells
are "duds."
The Germans are active in con-
structing machine gun nests at va-
rious points of the line.

Consolidate Their Lines.
The Germans have not resisted
minor movements calculated to con-
solidate the American line which now has
become firmly fixed.
Allied night bombing airplanes Sun-
day night dropped more than seventeen
tons of bombs on Corbeilles, Elhrange,
Barrbrucken, Boulay, Buhl, Condance
and other points. The bombs dropped
on Condance were directed against the
railway yards, the center of the Ger-
man communications in this region.
The roads crossing the Moselle also
were attacked by the airmen. Many
direct hits were observed. An enemy
train was hit at Longuevill.

Pursuit groups, protected by a bar-
rage, carried out numerous raids and
scored victories in several engage-
ments. Attempts of German aviators
to cross the American line were un-
successful generally.
Boche Raids St. Mihiel.
Enemy airplanes last night attacked
points in the American line. Bombs
were dropped on St. Mihiel and the
Germans used their machine guns
against that town, but with little effect.
Reports from different points along
the line show that the number of guns
and the general material captured by
the Americans is increasing. An entire
artillery park was captured at Jaurin.
Austrian prisoners captured by the
Americans are bitter in their denun-
ciation of the Germans. They accuse
the Germans of leaving them in the
lurch.

LATE BULLETINS

PARIS, Sept. 16.—Austria's peace
proposals were printed textually in
all the newspapers this morning.
The comments differed only in
phrases; their purport was identi-
cal. It was that the Germans must
be beaten before there can be talk
of peace.
The Matin does not believe the
allied governments will take the
trouble to reply to the Austrian
note, for the answer already has
been given.
L'Homme Libre, Premier Clem-
enceau's organ, says the trap is so
clumsy that neither France nor the
allies will be caught in it. "Vic-
tory for our arms will be the an-
swer to these tortuous proposals and
equivocal maneuvers," it declares.

The Petit Parisien says the his-
torian Jurgon in which Baron
Bryan wraps up his proposal will
decide nobody.
AMSTERDAM, Sept. 16.—M.
Teichgraber, the Bolshevik foreign
minister, has addressed a sharp
note to the diplomatic corps at
Petrograd in reply to their protest
of Sept. 5 relative to the "Red Ter-
ror," according to Tass. The
note concludes:
"We energetically reject inter-
ference by central and imperialist
powers in favor of the Russian
people. We demand only
complete freedom for the Russian
people to determine their future."

These powers to determine the limits
of their pretensions of the inter-
ests of their countries, as an at-
tempt to support the Russian coun-
ter revolution.
LONDON, Sept. 16.—(Reuters.)—
Greece has now 200,000 troops
under arms, and could raise an ad-
ditional 100,000 if it were not handi-
capped by the lack of shipping
facilities, according to a statement
made today by Michael Apsolopoulis,
the Greek minister of agriculture.
M. Apsolopoulis declared the Saloni-
ki front is far more important than
generally realized and he predicted
that there will be important devel-
opments there soon.

DE HAVILAND 45 WIN PRAISE IN ST. MIHIEL FIGHT

BY EDWIN L. JAMES.
Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable
(Copyright, 1918.)
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY
IN FRANCE, Sept. 15.—American
airplanes, driven by Liberty motors,
played an important role in the re-
duction of the St. Mihiel salient.
The machines in use were De Havil-
land 45, two seated biplanes. We used
them primarily for bombing, but our
intrepid aviators also used them for
pursuit machines and for strafing the
German lines.
To the work of our airmen was due
in great part the large number of
prisoners captured. The main avenue
of the German retreat was the highway
from Vigneulle to Delme. Because
of mid this road became jammed
Thursday and Friday with German
troops and their families. A good
mark for our aviators, flying low,
who sent machine gun bullets by the
thousand into the German lines. American
made machines also did effective
work by dropping small bombs.
Our pursuit machines proper, of
course, were of French make. But as
a test of the Liberty motor planes a
number of our pursuit squadrons
Thursday and Friday included De Havil-
land 45, which gave an excellent ac-
count of themselves.

'Ship-Stop' Advised Beer Drinkers to Beat Raise

How to circumvent the increase from
5 to 10 cents for a glass of beer was
told last night by Al. Michael Kenna,
who possesses two saloons.
"Get the beer drinkers out of the
ship-stop system of the surface line,"
he said. "If they have been stopping
in at six places, let them out out half
of them."
This remedy did not please the ma-
jority of saloon owners, who saw trade
driveline away. Charges of profiteering
by the brewers were made by many sa-
loon men, who say they will be driven
out of business. A movement was
started for an appeal to the food ad-
ministration for an investigation.

WILSON WRITES REFUSAL WHILE NOTE IS ON WAY

Reads Press Copy of Austria Plea and Then Acts.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.
Washington, D. C., Sept. 16.—(Spe-
cial.)—President Wilson rejected cate-
gorically and unequivocally, tonight
the invitation of the Austro-Hungarian
government to a secret conference for
a discussion of terms of peace.
The president informed Austria-Hun-
gary and her allies in effect that he
will not talk peace until any or all of
them signify readiness to accept the
terms of peace which he has outlined
in his public utterances during the last
nine months.

American Reply.
The American reply to the Austrian
invitation was made public in the
Washington Evening Post. The reply
was a direct and categorical refusal.
"I am authorized by the president to
state that the following will be the
policy of this government to the Aus-
tro-Hungarian note proposing an unmedi-
ated conference of belligerents:
"The government of the United
States feels that there is only one
reply which it can make to the sug-
gestion of the imperial Austro-Hungarian
government. It has repeatedly and with
entire candor stated the terms upon
which the United States would consider
peace and can and will entertain no
proposal for a conference upon a mat-
ter concerning which it has made its
position and purpose so plain."

The United States thus makes known
its determination to prosecute the war
to victory and to refuse any halfway
compromise with Fochism. When the
Germans surrender they can have
peace on terms that will safeguard the
world from the menace of Prussian
militarism. It is not doubted that the
allies will echo Mr. Wilson's declara-
tion.

Without conference with his official
advisers, Mr. Wilson decided upon his
course immediately after reading the
text of the Austrian note published in
the morning newspapers. His deci-
sion to make his attitude known to the
public before the close of the day
in order to set at rest any possible
doubts of the position of the govern-
ment toward the Teutonic peace offer-
ing.

A few hours later, W. A. F. Eisen-
berg, the Swedish minister, telephoned
to Mr. Lansing that he had received
a diplomatic communication, which he
was instructed to deliver to the Amer-
ican government. The envoy stated
that the communication was being de-
coded and translated, and that he ex-
pected to be able to bring it to the state
department before the close of the
afternoon.
Mr. Wilson then decided to make his
attitude known in an immediate reply
to the Vienna government and to make
public the response without delay. He
dictated the brief reply and trans-
mitted it to Mr. Lansing. Late in the
afternoon Mr. Eisenberg arrived at
the state department and was con-
sulted by the secretary of state less than
two minutes, just long enough to de-
liver the Austrian note and observe
diplomatic courtesies.

of its invitation in advance of its receipt in Washington.

The instant rejection of the Austrian proposition by the president met with universal approval in Washington. In fact, there was ample evidence that had the president not acted with promptness in spurning the Teutonic proposal, there would have been an avalanche of criticism of the executive. Senator Lodge had given notice that he would address himself to the German peace offensive in the senate tomorrow, and congress presented the remarkable appearance of complete unity in opposition to acceptance of the Austrian suggestion.

There is every evidence that the action of the president meets with the well nigh universal approbation of the American people, and there is no doubt that it will hasten the speedy realization of the nation's fighting men in France and in training in this country who have made it clear that they want no compromise with the Hun. Never before has the country been so thoroughly united in devotion to the cause for which it is making such sacrifices.

Called Master Stroke.
The pacifists and defeatists have been alienated for the time being at least by the determination of the overwhelming majority of the people that nothing shall be allowed to weaken the exertion of the nation's supreme effort to win the war. Reflecting this attitude, the press was practically a unit today in warning the government to beware the Teutonic peace trap.

In diplomatic circles the prompt rejection of the Austrian invitation is pronounced a master stroke. The tenor of the president's reply makes it possible for the Teutonic peace trap to say with truthfulness that they offered peace and were spurned.

It is believed that Berlin and Vienna are actuated by a desire not only to save a doubtful cause but to obtain better terms than they can hope to receive a year hence but to convince the German and Austro-Hungarian peoples that every effort is being made to end a war which is daily becoming more and more unpopular and menacing the stability of two monarchies.

The president's reply gives no ground for censuring the Teutonic peoples with the assurance that the United States has rejected a proffered peace and that this nation and its allies are bent upon the destruction of the central powers. Mr. Wilson rejects the invitation to a secret discussion, the outcome of which Austria stipulated should not be binding upon any of the belligerents, but he does not reject peace.

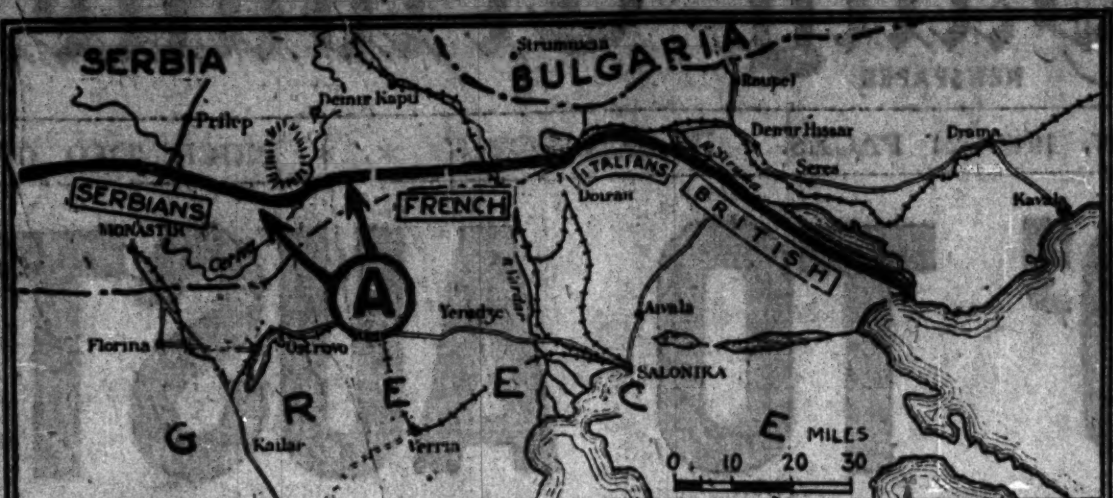
Objects to Secret Parley.
While no reference to it was made in the reply which the United States government is making to Austria, it is known that one of the most objectionable features of Baron Burián's proposition was the secret suggestion for the "nonbinding" conference. It was realized by officials here that the purpose was to barter away the rights of various nationalities in star-chamber proceedings, so that the victims would have no knowledge of their fate until it was beyond recall. This system of barter was particularly denounced by President Wilson in one of his speeches.

There has been some apprehension in administration circles that a combination of great financial interests that know no nationality and fear the destruction of all wealth and business by the spread of Bolshevik ideas might in some way be behind this movement to bring about a peace and terminate the war before it had been fought to a clear decision. There is no such apprehension on the part of the administration of the peace which will bring down all civilized institutions, and instead the general staff has given every assurance that the war is proceeding to a reasonably early and complete victory which will involve the acceptance by the central powers of the only possible terms of peace—namely, those laid down by President Wilson.

The President's Terms.
These terms, referred to in the reply dictated today to the Austrian note, were clearly set out in President Wilson's Fourth of July speech at Mount Vernon, as follows:

1.—The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that acts separately, secretly, and of its single choice to disturb the peace of the world, or if it cannot be presently destroyed, at least its reduction to virtual impotence.
2.—The settlement of every question, whether of territory, of sovereignty, of economic arrangement of political relationship, upon the basis of the free acceptance of that settlement by the people immediately concerned and not upon the basis of the material interest or advantage of any other nation or people which may desire a different settlement for the sake of its own exterior influence or mastery.
3.—The consent of all nations to be governed in their mutual relations each other by the same principles of honor and of respect for the common law of civilized society that govern the in-

FRENCH AND SERBIANS OPEN NEW BALKAN DRIVE



A—Serbians and French open new offensive on Saloniki front and capture Bulgarian mountain strongholds of Teak Vetrnik, Dobropolis, and Mount Sokol.

B—Berlin reports new line runs from before Presnovo to St. Helier, Haumont, Rembertcourt, through Rappes forest to the Moselle.

C—American forces on right flank of new line northeast of St. Mihiel are under fire of guns from forts of Metz.

D—It is reported that the fortifications of Metz are being bombarded by the American long range guns.

dividual citizens of all modern states in their relations with one another, to the end that all promises and covenants may be sacredly observed, no private plots or conspiracy hatched, no selfish injuries wrought with impunity, and a mutual trust established upon the handsome foundation of a mutual respect for right.

4.—The establishment of an organization of peace which shall make it certain that the command power of free nations will check every invasion of right and serve to make peace and justice the more secure by affording a definite tribunal of opinion to which all must submit and by which every international realignment that cannot be amicably agreed upon by the peoples directly concerned shall be sanctioned.

Await Enemy's Next Move.
In some quarters there is a belief that the enemy's next diplomatic move will be a proposal purporting to embrace some of the principles of the president's enunciated peace terms. Administration officials are confident, however, that Mr. Wilson will reject any proposal of this character unless it embodies the major principles of his peace platform.

This means that Germany must find herself in advance to relinquish Belgium, northern France, and Serbia and indemnify those nations for the ill they have suffered and also to tear up the Brest-Litovsk treaty and release Russia from German domination. The readjustment of the Italian frontier, the creation of an independent Polish state, and the liberation of the Czech-Slovak and Jugoslavians are also conditions upon which the president has dwelt in his peace pronouncements.

League to Enforce Peace
Indorses Wilson's Action

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—A resolution commending President Wilson's decision to reject the Austrian peace proposal was adopted at a special meeting of the executive committee of the League to Enforce Peace here tonight. William H. Taft, head of the league, presided.

Modern Woodmen Take \$1,000,000 in Next Loan

Rock Island, Ill., Sept. 16.—Purchase of \$1,000,000 of fourth Liberty bonds by the Modern Woodmen of America was authorized by the executive council of order in session here today. The society has subscribed a million dollars to previous loans.



Allies Take 1,500 Bulgars; Greek Army Drive Hinted

BULLETIN.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The capture of the first and second line Bulgarian positions along a ten mile section of the Doiran-Vardar front on Sunday was announced by A. J. Balfour, the foreign secretary, at a reception to the Greek delegation tonight. He referred to this as the prelude to an important offensive, "bringing greater triumphs in which the British and Greek troops would take an equal and glorious part."

Fifteen hundred prisoners, a large number of guns, and a great quantity of material were captured, according to information obtained here tonight.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 16.—Launching of an offensive against the Bulgarians on the Saloniki front by the reorganized Serbian army, in cooperation with French forces, and the capture of three strongly fortified Bulgarian positions is announced in an official Serbian communication received here today from Saloniki.

The positions taken are Teak Vetrnik, Dobropolis, and the Mountain Sokol, which the Bulgars have held for eighteen months and were regarded as their strongest places. Starting yesterday after artillery preparation, the Serbians and French moved forward, reached their objectives, and were still going when today's dispatch was filed.

Report on Operation.
The communiqué follows: "SALONIKI, Sept. 16.—After necessary artillery preparation, started on Sept. 14, the Serbian army, in cooperation with French troops, attacked on Sept. 15 the strongly organized Bulgarian positions on the front—Teak Vetrnik (4,124 feet), Dobropolis (6,177 feet), Mountain Sokol (4,817 feet). These positions represent by far the most important points held by the enemy on the Saloniki front, and the Bulgarians have been fortifying them for the last two and one-half years.

"Our attack has been completely successful—the enemy front is now pierced and all three of the mentioned positions are in our hands. We have taken several hundred Bulgarian prisoners, numerous guns and great quantities of other war materials. Our operation continues."

Paris Reports Activity.
PARIS, Sept. 16.—The French war office in reporting tonight on operations in Macedonia Saturday says that the artillery fire was lively along the entire front. The statement reads: "Army of the east, Sept. 14.—There was lively artillery activity along the entire front. In the Doiran sector British troops carried out a raid. Between the lakes an enemy raid was repulsed.

"French, Serbian, and British aviators dropped two tons of bombs on enemy encampments."

Secretary of War Baker Quits Paris for London

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Newton D. Baker, the American secretary of war, arrived in London today from Paris.

BATTLE STATEMENTS

BRITISH REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The war office statement tonight says: On the southern portion of our front our patrols have brought in a few prisoners.

If the neighborhood of Ploegsteert and east of Ypres our line has been advanced slightly. On the remainder of the front there is nothing to report beyond artillery activity on both sides in the different sectors.

EARLY REPORT

During the night we carried out a successful minor operation astride the Ypres-Comines canal, advancing our lines on a front of more than two miles and capturing a number of prisoners and machine guns.

On the battle front encounters with hostile raiding parties and patrols have taken place in the neighborhood of Moeuvres and near Gavrelle.

We have established new posts in the vicinity of Sauchy-Cauchy and Oppy.

GERMAN REPORT

BERLIN, via London, Sept. 16.—The war office statement tonight says:

Renewed enemy attacks between the Ailette and Aisne generally failed. There is nothing new on the other fronts.

EARLY REPORT

On the Lys plateau, south of La Bassée canal, we carried out successful enterprises.

There was a vigorous artillery engagement early in the morning between Havincourt and Epehy, which was followed by enemy partial attacks near and south of Havincourt. The enemy was repulsed. Fighting activity remained within moderate limits the whole day.

North and east of Verdun, at Holsen wood and near Esigny le Grand,

there were infantry engagements. There have been vigorous partial engagements between the Ailette and the Aisne. After futile thrusts early in the morning the enemy in the evening again broke forward to attack. In the main he was repulsed, but he has somewhat extended the point which he broke through on the previous day and has gained a footing in the southern part of Vailly.

Between the Aisne and the Vepre the enemy infantry remained inactive. We cleared up a small French nest which remained as the result of the fighting on Saturday.

From the Cotes Lorraines as far as the Moselle river the artillery duel was revived in the evening. Vigorous infantry engagements developed on several occasions before our new positions, during which we made prisoners.

In the evening the enemy stood approximately on the line of Fresnoy-St. Hilaire-Haumont-Rembertcourt, and in the forest of Rappes.

Enemy thrusts in the Lorraine front were repulsed.

As a reprisal for the continued bombing of German towns, 22,000 kilograms of bombs were dropped on Paris last night.

We shot down four enemy airplanes and fifteen captive balloons.

FRENCH REPORT

(DECEASED.)
PARIS, Sunday, Sept. 15.—The official statement from the French war office tonight reads:

South of the Oise the enemy reacted violently by means of counter attacks. Our positions were maintained completely. During the day we conquered the plateau east of Vauxaillon. More to the south we pushed Moncejon farm and took the ridge northeast of Colles-aux-Aisnes. The number of prisoners counted since yesterday morning is 3,500.

CITY CHARGES CONTEMPT IN GAS RATE RAISE

DONALD R. RICHBERG, special counsel for the city in the gas litigation cases, yesterday made a formal demand before Judge Oscar M. Tamm in Circuit court that the Peoples Gaslight and Coke company be held in contempt for charging in excess of 80 cents a thousand cubic feet for gas.

The lawyer contended the action of the company in rendering bills in accordance with the increased rates authorized by the state public utilities board is in violation of an injunction order issued in 1911 by the late Judge John Gibbons, which prohibited the company from charging more than 50 cents while the gas litigation was pending. The new public utility commission rates are 94 cents for the first 1,000 feet.

Attorney John S. Miller, a new addition to the company's legal force, argued that the enactment of the new city ordinance and the finding of the state public utility commission nullified the injunctive restraint.

STEFANSSON IN VANCOUVER ON WAY FROM NORTH

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 16.—Back from the far north, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Canadian arctic explorer, reached here late today. He will continue on his outward journey tonight, and early tomorrow will arrive at Victoria, B. C., whence he sailed over five years ago on a trip he is now bringing to a close.

"It seems as if I've never been away," Stefansson said. "Although I'm outside, I would rather be up in the Arctic. I hope to return north some day, but have no definite plans for future explorations."

Stefansson said his party did everything it set out to do. "We did not discover a continent northwest of Prince Patrick land, as reported," he asserted. "We did find several new islands, we mapped and explored this new land, we made scientific explorations of the country around Coronation gulf, we studied the Eskimos, the plants, the animals, and mapped the ocean currents and channels."

EVER FIRST **CUTLER SHOE** **EVERY WAY**

**For Officers—
or Comfort-Seeking Civilians**



NO. 158 is an Officers' Dark Russia Blucher. It is built on the Pershing army last. The comfort-seeking civilian will solve his every "foot-trouble" by adopting this last. Bought and sold the Cutler Underprice way at **\$6.50**

The Cutler Shoe Co.
PALMER HOUSE - 123 STATE ST., SOUTH
Chicago's "Greatest-Oldes" Shoe Store
Established 1882

CORSETS AND CONSERVATION

Statement No. 1

THE women of America have good cause to congratulate themselves upon the fact that the U. S. Government, through the War Industries Board, has signified its intention to classify corsets among "first civilian essentials."

This announcement followed a very thorough investigation, which resulted in the conviction that corsets are an absolute necessity for the preservation of the health and comfort of womankind.

In favoring this classification, the Board expects that manufacturers, dealers and wearers shall all exercise strict economy in the making, selling and use of corsets, thereby aiding in the conservation of materials and labor which are required in the manufacture of corsets, and which otherwise are needed and could be profitably used for direct war purposes.

The object of this series of statements is to point out to all concerned how they may best meet the requirements of the Government, and thus merit the confidence of the War Industries Board that manufacturer, dealer and wearer will practice such conservation, as a patriotic duty which every citizen should willingly and cheerfully perform.

The manufacturer, therefore, must give his best endeavors to making corsets that have genuine hygienic value, with the highest possible degree of durability, and at the lowest prices at which such corsets can be produced.

The retail dealer must handle corsets on the most economical plan by which such service can be rendered.

The wearer must be sure to select and wear corsets that give the best hygienic service and that will have the longest "life," thereby conserving her money as well as her health.

For our part, we promise that the manufacturers of Nemo Corsets will fulfill this obligation to the Government with the utmost diligence and completeness. They will make every effort to preserve their customary standard of Hygiene and Durability, and do all in their power to produce these healthful and long-wearing corsets in quantity sufficient to meet the needs of the millions of women who have come to regard the Nemo as an essential to health and effective work, and as a means to the observance of true economy.

Statement No. 2 will appear in this newspaper on Thursday, September 19.
The Nemo Hygienic-Fashionable Corset, New York

SAVE FOR LIBERTY BONDS AND U.S. SAVINGS STAMPS

Buy WHAT you NEED—WHEN you NEED it.



A Burley Idea

The "Add-to-it" Dinner Service consisting of 55 pieces is the new Burley way of supplying an adequate service for the average family.

By including only those pieces which are actually used and needed we are able to sell an "Add-to-it" Dinner Service in the better qualities of English Earthenware at less than the price of the ordinary old style service made from cheap materials.

Above we illustrate a Burley "Add-to-it" Service by Cauldon, one of the famous English makers. The price is only **\$47.00**

Burley & Company
CHINA • CRYSTAL • SILVER
Seven North Wabash Avenue

LEADING WRITERS WRITE FOR THE TRIBUNE

An Unusual Victrola Outfit



A Portable Cabinet Combination
Price, \$77.50

This rubber-tired, cast-iron cabinet has a great record capacity, is easily and maneuverably moved, will not tear rugs or carpets nor scratch floors.

The Victrola is a style IX-A (Grand). A fine portable model. Sold on very low terms.

Here These Records—Here
Blues, the Blues—Fox Trot, Original Dances, Jazz, etc.

Wax Records—Here
Blues, the Blues—Fox Trot, Original Dances, Jazz, etc.

Wax Records—Here
Blues, the Blues—Fox Trot, Original Dances, Jazz, etc.

Wax Records—Here
Blues, the Blues—Fox Trot, Original Dances, Jazz, etc.

Wax Records—Here
Blues, the Blues—Fox Trot, Original Dances, Jazz, etc.

"The First Store in the Loop"

**Second Floor Entrance
from Elevated Trains**

THIS is the day Rothschild's give double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps—the day you get two for one, double value, a double saving on every dollar's worth of merchandise.

IN these war days, with high prices, when Thrift is the patriotic duty of every man and woman, genuine saving so important as "S. & H." Stamps cannot be ignored.

Their consistent saving will add many dollars a year to the value of your shopping money.

ROTHSCHILD'S moderate prices, linked with this extra saving, make a combination which must appeal to the common sense of every household.

Come in today and see the new merchandise, the new premiums, the new opportunities for Thrift.

State, Jackson, Van Buren St. 2d Floor "L" Entrance

ROTHSCHILD'S COMPANY

314 So. Wabash Ave.

Chicago's Great Victrola Center

BALFOUR SEES
NO PEACE HOPE
IN AUSTRIA NOTEDeclares Proposal Is a
Scheme of Germans to
Split the Allies.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A. J. Balfour, the British foreign secretary, giving his personal viewpoint on the Austrian peace note at a luncheon to 200 visiting American and colonial newspaper men, said:

"It is incredible that anything can come of this proposal."

Coming after the recent speech of Friedrich von Payer, the German imperial vice chancellor, Mr. Balfour said, this cynical proposal of the Austrian government is not a genuine attempt to obtain peace. It is an attempt to divide the allies.

Allies Expected to Refuse. While Mr. Balfour was very specific in stating that he was expressing only his personal opinion, it was believed here to forecast the nature of the reply of the allied governments.

The Austrian note was received by the British foreign office today. It was stated in authoritative quarters that it will be considered carefully by the allies, and that some days will elapse before an answer will be sent.

Mr. Balfour said no one should take upon himself the task of rejecting with a light heart any proposal which would shorten the length of the war. He also declared that no coalition ever had been so strong as the allied coalition and that the enemy would not succeed in breaking it.

Might Have Great Value. Conversations such as were proposed by Austria-Hungary, Mr. Balfour said, undoubtedly would have great value under certain circumstances. He said they would serve to explicitly explain the questions, such as questions of pride, but he declared that the questions now between the belligerents were definitely defined.

The foreign secretary said he agreed with the Austrian note when it was pointed out that the whole of civilization was at stake and that the prolongation of hostilities was a risk, or a sacrifice of a great deal that was really dear to everybody interested in the progress of mankind.

The terms of peace and war were so tremendous and the calamities imposed by the prolongation of hostilities so overwhelming, he said, that he would never treat with disrespect any peace proposal.

Offers Belgium No Reparation. The foreign secretary continued: "Von Payer made a long speech last week in which he gave utterance to words which were perfectly explicit and quite unmistakable. Take Belgium, for example. The phrase he uses is a very curious one, but I suppose it is intended to mean that Germany feels that she really must restore Belgium to its former state. She does not say what she is going to do to restore Belgium, but she says that indemnities are to be given to the country she wasted, humiliated and ruined."

"But it seems that if Belgium will consent to make certain modifications in her internal arrangements she is to be allowed to get back her independence. It is a very curious phrase, but it is obviously just, namely, restoration of indemnity to Belgium, which has been so monstrously treated."

"Von Payer stated that the German leaders should remain intact, which, of course, means that Germany will keep Alsace-Lorraine. How are conversations going to set that right? There are no misapprehensions as to the treatment of the belligerents of that sort."

First Issue on Russia Treaty. Mr. Balfour recalled that Von Payer said the Brest and Bucharest treaties should stand, and declared:

"There is no misunderstanding there. It is black and white without clouds or specks or fine phrases. No attempt of dialogue is going to smooth differences of that kind."

The secretary said he could hardly conceive of such a note being sent to von Payer by the German government through its vice chancellor, but he definitely laid down its policies on subjects which were uppermost in the minds of all the belligerents. He considered it one of the plainest statements ever made by a German diplomat, and contended that it made impossible a settlement by conversation.

"Until the central powers are of open mind and are prepared to discuss the views of what we believe to be right and justice and for the uplift of civilization," continued the secretary, "no conversations for practical results are useless."

Mr. Balfour said he could not help comparing Von Payer's speech with the note and added: "They evidently think they can outbitter whatever differences may exist between the allied countries and counteract the present allied successes on all fronts. I cannot bring myself to believe that this is an honest attempt at peace by understanding. But I am driven to the conclusion that it is an attempt to weaken the forces in the field, which are proving too strong for them."

Colonies Question Settled. Regarding the question of colonies, Secretary Balfour said:

"The colonies are one question on which there is no misunderstanding. We stand on one side and Germany on the other."

Referring to the lack of concerted effect by the central powers as emphasized by the Von Payer speech and the Austrian note, the foreign secretary pointed to the clumsiness of German diplomacy.

"The German," he added, "exceeds in bluff, simple brutality, but when he tries to draw in President Wilson's clothes or tries to act as President Wilson would act, he is clumsy."

U. S. Asks New Addresses of Soldiers' Next of Kin. Washington, D. C., Sept. 16.—Full use of relatives of soldiers overseas to notify the war department of changes in the delivery of telegrams giving notice of casualties. The department asked today that all persons recorded on the next of kin of soldiers notify the adjutant general's office promptly of any change in address.

HELPED FOIL BANK ROBBERS

Women Clerks and President of United State Institution Who Refused to Obey Orders of Bandits.



Miss Kathryn Conway, left, Miss Helen Peterson, right, John Jackson, center. They helped foil the robbery of the United State bank at Halsted and Sixtieth streets.

An attempt was made yesterday by eight men to rob the United State bank at Halsted and Sixtieth streets. The screams of Miss Kathryn Conway, stenographer, and the bravery of John Jackson, the bank watchman, helped to prevent the robbery.

VIENNA PAPERS
SAY ALLY O. K.'D
MOVE FOR PEACEAustria Firm Behind
Germany While Asking
for Parley.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 16.—The Vienna papers, discussing the Austro-Hungarian peace proposal, point out emphatically that the monarchy understands the step with the knowledge of its allies, but declare that the action itself was exclusively Austro-Hungarian.

They assert further in this connection that the indestructibility of the alliance of the monarchy with its friends, and particularly the fraternal cordiality of the relationship with Germany, most decidedly disposes in advance of the slightest attempt at misinterpretation, as if in its intentions and its consequences it could lead Austria-Hungary taking an independent position.

Firm Ally of Germany. The Fremdenblatt declares it is self-evident that Austria-Hungary only speaks on so important a matter after having acquainted themselves with the views of the ally whose side it has been fighting for years. Austria-Hungary, adds the paper, is now behind Germany in its determination to defend itself to the uttermost.

"And at this very moment," it continues, "Austro-Hungarian soldiers are fighting for peace on the west front with heroic courage, and it is therefore no contradiction if Austria-Hungary comes forward in its own sphere of action with an idea intended to promote the speedy attainment of peace."

German Press Skeptical. The peace initiative should have been left to the entente allies, according to the Tages Zeitung of Berlin, which comments on the Austrian peace note.

"The fate of all previous announcements does not encourage great hopes that this offer will meet with greater success," the newspaper says. "It must naturally encounter great skepticism on our part."

London Papers Spurn Offer. LONDON, Sept. 16.—Austria's invitation to the belligerents to meet in informal peace discussion is indignantly rejected by the London morning newspapers. The note is seen by commentators as a German trick in which Austria is made the cat's paw in an endeavor to gain time to enable the German high command to reorganize its shattered troops.

Peace by the Sword Only,
Demands Union League Club

The war committee of the Union League club, in special session yesterday to consider the Austrian peace proposal, adopted resolutions urging that there be no peace negotiations until after a military victory and pointing out some of the terms which must be imposed upon the defeated central powers.

The text of the resolution follows: "Whereas, it is the belief of this committee that the central powers, by putting out this peace feeler, hope and plan to create a division of sentiment among the peoples of the allied nations, which will bring about a slackening of military preparations; and

"End War Aristocracy." "Whereas, it is essential to the interests of permanent peace that the military aristocracy of Germany be rendered incapable of further successful aggression; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the war committee of the Union League club of Chicago respectfully urges upon the president of the United States of America and the members of the house of representatives and senate thereof, that there be no peace negotiations, formal or informal, until these two results have been achieved:

"1. The territories of all the nations which have been overrun by Germany and her allies have been evacuated; and

"2. The armies of Germany and her allies have been dispersed or captured."

Wanted Germans to Disgorge. The resolutions also urge that the peace terms shall include: Indemnities for Belgium and Serbia. Restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France and indemnities. The independence of Poland. Bohemia and neighboring states to be given independence as a Czechoslovak nation.

That the Jugo Slavs of Austria be permitted to join with Montenegro and Serbia as a united nation. That Italy Irredenta be returned to Italy.

That the Rumanian peace treaty be abrogated and Transylvania and Bukovina be joined to Rumania. That the Brest-Litovsk treaty be abrogated and all parts of conquered Russia freed from German domination.

MINISTERS' ACTION. Baptist ministers yesterday passed unanimously resolutions declaring a negotiated peace would be the greatest crime in history next to the bringing on of the war.

The resolution reads: "Being fully convinced that any form of negotiated peace would be next to the bringing on of this cruel war, the greatest crime in the history of nations, we would express our unqualified opposition to the consideration by the allied governments of any peace terms whatever, except the unconditional surrender of the central powers."

Don't eat ALL "your cake"—SAVE some

The Time for
Rug Buying Is Here

Particular interest this year centers on the extremely comprehensive collection of Oriental Rugs in the larger sizes.

Generally speaking, there may perhaps be a scarcity of the higher class Oriental rugs, so it is especially gratifying to us to be able to announce that the Nahigian stock is even larger and affords a more varied and wider scope for selection than in former years.

Nahigian Brothers
122 South Wabash AvenueGovernment
Advertising

Even our own government needs advertising.

The greatest leaders of men realize best the value of common knowledge and the solidarity that comes from a common understanding.

The tremendous Red Cross offering to humanity came from the hearts of the American people, but without leadership, without publicity, without common understanding and common knowledge, we would have fallen far short of that gigantic outpouring of treasure.

From the sublime to the ridiculous, all Good Will rests on common knowledge, and Good Will may be created in time of war or in time of peace.

Advertising space in the Butterick publications is for sale by accredited advertising agents.

Butterick—Publisher
The Delineator
Everybody's MagazineFOREMAN'S BOYS
HELP PERSHING
TAKE MONT SECChicago Artillery and Infantry Men Drive to
Deepest Point.

The artillery regiment referred to in the following dispatch by Mr. Smith, "The Tribune's" war correspondent, is supposed to be the One Hundred and Twenty-second Field artillery, Col. Milton Foreman's old First Illinois cavalry of Chicago. The infantry, although not possible to identify, may be one or more of the Chicago guard regiments, all of which are members of the Illinois division to which Col. Foreman's regiment belongs.

BY FREDERICK A. SMITH.
(SPECIAL CABLE TO CHICAGO TRIBUNE.)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE MONT FRONT, Sunday, Sept. 15.—Delayed, I—Sturdy old Mont Sec, a towering knoll which has been a model for the strategists ever since the war started, probably never will know how near it came to being scaled ignominiously by a lot of American doughboys. Members of an artillery outfit told about it this afternoon and at the same time threw some high lights on an adventure this former cavalry regiment had.

The artillery was supporting two regiments of infantry east of Mont Sec. The French were on the other side of the peak. In front of our forces in this sector was an extensive plain, where the going was easy, but the doughboys complained, declaring they preferred to storm the peak, which the Germans had held for four years.

As a matter of fact the doughboys' strategy was all wrong, as the forward movement on each side of the peak caused its early evacuation, and when the summit was inspected it was found to be a citadel of great strength, and it had been abandoned without a struggle.

"Makin' it" for Marshall Field. Most of the artillery regiment arrived at their station on the broad, treeless plain to the left and rear of Rambouillet on the morning of Sept. 12, having come a long, weary way to get in the line for the first fight. They had worked four nights bringing up ammunition with little sleep, food, or tobacco. Marshall Field of Chicago, who was recently made a captain, while riding through the rain in the dark, stopped a doughboy and asked him for a cigar. The doughboy had only the "makin' it," which he gave Field. The Chicago man then confessed he could not roll 'em, and the doughboy performed the service, for which he received many thanks.

Before getting into line these fellows had been forced to detain, working from 6 in the evening until 7:30 in the morning, with little sleep, food, or tobacco. Marshall Field of Chicago, who was recently made a captain, while riding through the rain in the dark, stopped a doughboy and asked him for a cigar. The doughboy had only the "makin' it," which he gave Field. The Chicago man then confessed he could not roll 'em, and the doughboy performed the service, for which he received many thanks.

First Service in Big Drive. Finally they established themselves in the line, which occupied old French positions, and awaited word to fire. Keenly proud of the fact that their first service was to be a share in the drive that marked the first American army's first blow.

Their orders were to shell out the wire and roads and lay down a section of barbed wire when the new hour came. The infantry in front were equally eager, platoon after platoon going to their officers to ask to be put in the first wave to go over the top. They also asked for the privilege of storming Mont Sec, but received no encouragement.

When things started those doughboys took it on the run. Previously they had declared that the limit on the distance they'd make the boche pull back his line depended on how long their wind held out. And if they had had breath enough they would probably have tried to go on to Berlin.

Threw Away Packs and Masks. Not to be hampered, many threw away their packs, gas masks, and helmets, and stripped down to flannel.

PRISONERS

Washington, D. C., Sept. 15.—(Special.)—The latest list of American soldiers held prisoner in German camps includes three Chicagoans. They are First Lieut. Howard G. Mayes, 2317 Washington boulevard, at Camp Limburg. Corporal John F. Smith, 4920 Oakdale avenue, at Camp Rastadt. Private Peter Gumbel, 1700 Manistee avenue, at Camp Cassel.

with fixed bayonets and open trench knives, they scampered over the top and through wire entanglements. German machine gunners left in nests for a last flash at these haughty Americans, had a tough time. Many abandoned their guns early in the game and surrendered.

Things got so moving so swiftly that there was imminent danger of getting too far advanced for its artillery. About 3 a. m. a smoke screen was thrown across Mont Sec to aid the advancing men, but once the Americans got through this they found practically no resistance. The fight became a pursuit. Two doughboys, tired of carrying their packs, commandeered a deserted baby car standing at the side of the road and carried their packs in it, pushing on northward, to the delight of their comrades and the expressed regret of their officer.

Chicago Boys Heroes. With the infantry went William "Thorp" of Chicago, a member of the signal corps section. It was his business to see that telephone lines were established to the front lines and kept repaired, but he digressed long enough to corral four machine guns, whose crews had just fled, and delivered the guns to the doughboys, who later used them on the boche.

Richard Kapsa, a former Lane "Tech" student, was directing a gun crew when a six inch shell threw earth all around him, but he escaped—one of war's odd chances.

"Swede" Johnson of Chicago dipped into a dugout where there were thirty boches. His pistol clip was empty, but Johnson was fearless of this, and he bravely demanded that the group surrender as he held his gun in the face of the leaders. All threw down their guns and followed him out of the dugout. Johnson went back down the line shouting: "Fellows, lay off these boches. They're mine!"

Johnson knows now that this pistol was empty, but the boches don't.

Reach Farthest Point. This infantry unit and its artillery support made its way forward to the foremost points reached in the offensive. It was the cavalry just ahead of them that completed their perfect day by forming a junction with troops from the other side of the salient, thus putting the St. Mihiel salient off the map.

OMSK DECLARES
WAR ON KAISER;
CALLS OUT ARMYFortified Town in Asia
Joins Nations Resisting
Germany.

TOKIO, Monday, Sept. 9.—(By the Associated Press.)—Japanese cavalry and an infantry battalion captured the enemy naval base of Kharbarovsk on Sept. 7, according to official announcement today. They took seventeen gunboats, four other vessels, a wireless station, 120 guns, eight ammunition depots, seven magazines, one munition warehouse, seventy horses, seven automobiles, barbed wire, and much other material.

OLOVANNIA, Y. A. TRANS-BALIKALIA, Thursday, Sept. 6.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Siberian government at Omsk, a fortified town of Asiatic Russia, has declared war on Germany and has ordered the mobilization of the 1918 and 1919 classes.

Details of Czech Victory. Details of the summer in which the Czechoslovak forces fought their way through Siberia were obtained today at the field headquarters. The Czechoslovakians sailed from Nikolayevsk on May 26, but it was only on June 11 that Irkutsk was reached.

In the battle of Khovrov, the Bolsheviks forced back forty complete trains out of sixty. Of their forces, estimated to number 25,000, some 6,000 were killed and 2,000 taken prisoner. The others fled into the woods and their defeat demoralized the troops further east.

On Aug. 10 at Troitskavansk 1,200 Magyars, who had styled themselves "Internationalists," surrounded the Czechoslovak detachment. The trophies taken by the Czechoslovakians included four steamers, several barges, and a number of automobiles and horses.

Polish Division Forming. HARBIN, Saturday, Sept. 7.—(By the Associated Press.)—A movement exceeding, perhaps, that of the Czechoslovakians, is being organized by Polish officers to form a Polish division to fight in Siberia westward to their oppressed fatherland as integral units in the American army.

According to conservative estimates, an army of more than 100,000 trained militiamen is immediately available in the regions of Harbin, Nibohok, and Vladivostok.

Cho Tso
Spectacle Maker

THE first spectacles, so they say, were made by Cho Tso, who lived in a small mountain in the Middle Kingdom of China three or four thousand years ago.

He made them out of crystals, which he found where the gods had left them for him, and from the shells of the sacred tortoise that lived in the streams on the sacred mountains.

He cut and ground the crystals with sand from the sacred streams—and many are the wonder tales told of what the mighty glasses of Cho Tso accomplished.

Cho Tso still has a hand in the optical business of China, for it is not his who made his spectacles but the glasses he found upon the mountains.

Almer Coe, however, in no wise depends upon Cho Tso.

Almer Coe & Company
Opticians32 E. Jackson Blvd., near Madison
6 S. La Salle St., near Madison
103 N. Wabash Ave., near WashingtonLittle Talk
"The World's Greatest Book"
for those who love to read.The Chicago Tribune
THE WORLD'S GREATEST BOOKPublished daily on Sun. & South Dearborn
Street, Chicago, Ill.—Daily with Sunday
and one extra issue—Chicago Tribune
Entered as Second Class Matter, Sept. 2,
1910, under Act of March 3, 1879.MONEY's worth or money back
is the creed of M-L-R storesYou'll need to think about
an overcoat pretty soon

HERE'S a very remarkable collection of very fine overcoats for fall and winter, in styles for men and young men; overcoats for business, street, sport, motoring. Here are the famous Burberry London models; unique styles Carr meltons; rich Crombie Scotches, Shetlands, vicunas; in winter weights Coverts, worsteds, tweeds, knit fabrics in fall weights

The world's best overcoats ready
\$25 \$30 \$35 \$40 \$50 \$60 \$75 \$100

THIS store is the Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes; John B. Stetson hats; Knapp felt hats; Manhattan shirts; Johnston & Murphy shoes

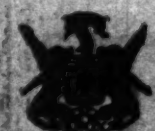
Maurice L Rothschild

Money cheerfully refunded
Good clothes; nothing else
Southwest corner Jackson and State
Chicago
Minneapolis
St. Paul

A NEW SHIPMENT HAS JUST ARRIVED

The KNOX
Delray

FOR COLOR BROWN, A SAILOR shape in felt—it carries both the atmosphere of summer and a hint of early fall. An ideal hat with which to make the transition from hot weather to the possible cool, rainy days of early fall.

EIGHT DOLLARS
Knox Felt Hats, Eight to Twenty
Knox Cloth Hats, Five DollarsJOHN T. SHAYNE & CO
Hatters and Milliners

11 CHICAGO MEN LISTED IN DAY'S BATTLE REPORT

Relatives Notified of the Wounding of Two Others in Fighting.

Five Chicagoans were named in the official casualty list issued last night. Sergt. Stanley F. Corbin of 3139 West Eighteenth street and Corporal James Babich of 7183 Maryland avenue were wounded severely. Corporal Vladimir Bush of 3123 Logan boulevard and Privates Thomas J. O'Keefe of 7040 Prairie avenue and Joseph Strand of 1648 West Eighteenth place were wounded slightly.

Graduate of Lane. Corporal Bush is a member of Company C, Second engineers, and a graduate of Lane Technical school. He enlisted in April of 1917. Private O'Keefe is with Company H, Twenty-sixth infantry. The relatives of Corbin, Babich, and Strand had moved from the addresses given in the official list and could not be located.

Among the unofficial casualties reported in The Tribune were Sergt. Linnes C. Ruth, Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-first infantry, a son of the late Judge Linnes C. Ruth of Hinsdale, wounded, and Private Walter E. Grimes, Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-first infantry, 3228 North Paulina street, gassed.

Six in Early List. Six Chicago men were named in the early list, making the total for the day eleven. The mother of one of them—Corporal William M. Devaney of 3313 Locust avenue—has a letter from King George addressed to the Yankee fighting men. It was written at the time the first contingent of American troops reached England. "We people of the British Isles welcome you on your way to take your stand beside the armies of the many nations now fighting in the old world the great battle for human freedom," it reads.

HOUSE VOTES FOR INCREASES IN INCOME TAX

Washington, D. C., Sept. 16.—Beginning consideration of amendments to the war revenue bill, the house in fifteen minutes today approved the greatly increased normal and surtax rates for individuals, estimated to yield \$1,450,000,000, and defeated every change proposed in the draft of the bill as prepared by the ways and means committee.

After spirited controversy a motion to strike out the provisions extending income taxation to salaries of the president, federal judges, and state, county, and municipal office holders, was defeated.

Summary approval today of the normal and surtax income rates was a general surprise. There was no discussion of the provisions increasing normal taxes to 15 per cent, and limiting the tax to 5 per cent on the first \$4,000.

AMERICAN OVERSEAS CASUALTIES

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16.—Army casualties reported by the commander of the American expeditionary forces and issued today totaled 251, as follows:

LATE LIST.

KILLED IN ACTION.
SERGEANTS.
Charles P. Braden, Waterbury, Conn.
John Carl Tschler, Menominee, Mich.

MASTER ENGINEER.
Robert S. Marsh, Bristol, Pa.

PRIVATE.
Guy S. Patterson, Stockton, Idaho.

Irvin L. Mustain, Billard, Wash.

David T. O'Connell, Washington, D. C.

Russell A. Orr, Easton, Mich.

Nils Peterson, Kristiansund, Sweden.

Charles R. Shull, Canada, Mont.

Harry Sundstrom, Colfax, Wis.

Joseph W. Fairbank, Seattle, Wash.

Antoni Paternowski, Campobasso, Italy.

William G. Schupp, Council Bluffs, Ia.

William A. Tamm, Silverton, Ore.

DIED OF WOUNDS.
Charles J. Dime, West Woodland, Cal.

Christian N. Kerp, Kottbus, Prussia.

Marius Matorras, Detroit, Mich.

William H. Switzer, Tyne, Pa.

George Black, Areola, Ia.

DIED FROM ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES.
CORPORAL.
Ray Leah, Columbus, O.

WOUNDED SEVERELY.
CAPTAIN.
Edward P. Shoppard, Clarksville, Tenn.

SERGEANT.
John Nelson, Portland, Conn.

CORPORAL.
Roy E. Albert, Hooper, N. D.

George F. Bell, Kansas, Mo.

Cordell Milleson, Fond Du Lac, Wis.

William Switzer, Tyne, Pa.

MICHIGAN.
Earl W. Munster, South Milwaukee, Wis.

PRIVATE.
Daniel W. Alfred, Blandman, N. C.

Clarence N. Anderson, Grand Forks, N. D.

Joe Brevilacqua, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Harvey D. Dean, Chicago, Ill.

Horace David Bide, Charleston, Ill.

William B. Biliak, Waukegan, Ill.

Richard Brown, Stanley, Wis.

Charles E. Bush, Stockton, Idaho.

Lewis Cason, Los Park, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Harry D. Darling, Harvard, Mich.

Harry M. Dean, Chicago, Ill.

John H. Evans, Lindsay, Mo.

Thomas H. Hendrickson, N. D.

John Miller, Joplin, Mo.

Arthur Leander Jones, Watertown, Minn.

Arthur P. Leach, Springfield, Mo.

William P. Lloyd, Richmond, Va.

Edward J. McClure, New London, Conn.

Albert L. McDonald, Yachon Island, Wash.

Lawrence McMillon, Los Angeles, Cal.

Lawrence A. McMillon, Los Angeles, Cal.

Alvin H. Moore, Watertown, Minn.

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Alvin H. Moore, Watertown, Minn.

CHICAGOANS IN THE LISTS

ARMY

WOUNDED SEVERELY.

SERGEANT.
Corbin, Stanley F., 3139 West Eighteenth street.

CORPORAL.
Babich, James, 7183 Maryland avenue.

Devaney, William M., 9228 Locust avenue.

PRIVATE.

Babich, James, 7183 Maryland avenue.

Johnson, Clarence B., 944 Sedgwick street.

Malach, Julius, 312 West Twelfth street.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY.

CORPORAL.
Bush, Vladimir, 3123 Logan boulevard.

WOUNDED (Degree Undetermined).
Wash, John P., 1648 West Eighteenth place.

MISSING IN ACTION.

PRIVATE.
O'Keefe, Thomas J., 7040 Prairie avenue.

Strand, Joseph, 1648 West Eighteenth place.

MARINES

WOUNDED SEVERELY.

Wismann, George H., 1935 Oak street.

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The Chicago Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED 1842

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1918.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."
—Stephen Decatur.

THE AUSTRIAN NOTE.

The Austrian note is, in our opinion, to be considered as composed chiefly with an eye to domestic discontent. It is a political gesture intended to show the people of Austria and Germany that their governments are trying to bring about a peace of conciliation. If the enemy government refuse this olive branch Britain will then turn to her people and say: "You see. The malvolent British and the war mad Americans are bent upon our destruction. We must fight on."

We have indeed to consider as one of the factors in the war situation this question of public opinion. The resistance of virtue peoples increases under the threat of destruction. There is a courage of despair. War energy swings between two points—one, that at which ambition and hope of conquering the enemy are at their height; the other, when love of country and fear of conquest are blended in their intensest form before the assault of a remorseless enemy. The morale of a nation is therefore at its weakest somewhere between these extremes, probably at the moment when the hope of victory collapses and in the reaction defeat looms most ominous and terrible.

If our theory of the war psychology of peoples is correct the Austrians and even the Prussians must be already upon or rapidly approaching this lowest level of morale. If their statements and soldiers can sustain them through this stage their moral resistance will tend to increase. The stage, however, is just begun. Meanwhile there may be a more or less skillful play by German diplomacy to brace opinion at home and divide it abroad.

The Austrian note cannot be taken seriously by the allied governments. It is simply an invitation to an irresponsible colloquy at which the diplomacy of the central powers may be directed to bring out whatever points of difference, whatever latent jealousies, irritation, and incompatibilities exist among their enemies.

This conference would have corresponding dangers for Germany, but at this stage of allied fortunes we should be foolish to gamble on any weakening of our harmony while the Austrian proposals offer us nothing substantial in the way of concession or assurance.

The argumentation of the note, presented as it is against the background of recent military events, can hardly impress the governments or peoples of the allied powers as satisfactory or promising. It will not be followed without reference to the significant history of previous German diplomacy in this war. The outstanding fact of that history is that Germany has proposed conciliation and negotiations only when her military fortunes were bad. As soon as conditions looked up peace hints were dropped; previous overtures for peace, such as the ill-fated reeling majority pronouncement, were unthinkingly discarded, and the voice of Germany lost all its bland tone and became again bellicose and insolent.

It is with this in mind, doubtless, that Austria is chosen to speak now. But we surely are not so childish as to be deceived by such tactics. Neither in common caution can we fail to be suspicious of the choice of Austria as spokesman, especially in view of hints from Berlin that the Austrian step lacks German authorization. It is too much like the device of an unscrupulous man who selects an agent to open negotiations in order to be free to renege the bargain if he deems it profitable.

There is nothing specific in Baron Buri's note which opens the way to a fruitful exchange. We are invited to enter a dark room. With military and other conditions which they are, with the Russian situation a flat failure from the viewpoint of Pan-German hopes, with the submarine proved ineffectual to prevent the delivery of America's blow, we should be, indeed, little short of insane to take a step which is so unnecessary and of so little promise from our point of view.

We doubt if Potsdam expected that we would walk into such a trap. We think the note was for home consumption. When Germany is ready to talk, and it may be soon, Germany must do her own talking and not confine herself to insubstantial generalities. The allies have gone much farther than the Germans toward the definition of their aims and the concrete statement of terms. Until Germany is ready to go at least as far, diplomatic tactics will be thrown away upon us.

We have no wish to postpone peace a moment after it can be had on terms compatible with the assurance that it will be a peace justified by our growing power and by our essential purposes. But our governments, we trust, will not be jugged by the somewhat obvious German diplomacy into futile and even dangerous parleying.

THE CASE OF "THE NATION."

The passage of the law conferring broad powers of censorship upon the postmaster general was viewed with considerable apprehension by all who believe in a free press and the untrammeled expression of public opinion. We were assured, however, that Mr. Buriel would not use these powers for political suppression or in any arbitrary fashion, but solely to prevent the circulation of seditious or traitorous literature. It is only fair to say that except in a few instances Mr. Buriel has not attempted to interfere with the liberties of the press.

The suppression of the New York Nation, therefore, is a matter of some surprise and serves to revive the apprehensions that were felt when the law was first passed. The Nation has had a long and honorable career as a weekly journal edited for educated intelligence. It is so far from being incendiary that many persons regard it as a conscientious and reliable L. W. W. While we profoundly disagree with its attitude towards many, if not most public questions, we nevertheless find it difficult to conceive of the Nation as seditious or traitorous.

Without further details as to the precise reasons for the suppression of the Nation it is of course impossible to express an emphatic opinion on the merits of the present case. But to justify the action of the postoffice will require evidence of very recent character. It is not enough that Mr. Buriel, as his antecedents between the article or articles in question are harmful to the best interests of the country. The right to publish an honest opin-

ion, even though it may seem mistaken and prejudicial to the national welfare, must not be impaired. This principle need be modified only to the extent that it is necessary in times of emergency to suppress incendiary and treasonable utterances. It will be important to discover whether Mr. Buriel has not in the case of the Nation modified the principle to suit his private notions of political propriety.

TAXING GIFTS AND BEQUESTS.

In its present form the new revenue bill is calculated to interfere seriously with contributions to the Red Cross, the Salvation Army, and similar agencies; it will likewise work a hardship upon institutions such as hospitals which are not operated for profit and which depend largely upon bequests for their support.

No exemptions are allowed for money devoted to these purposes, except in the case of the individual, who is permitted to deduct charitable contributions not in excess of 10 per cent of his income. But a corporation is not allowed to make any deduction of this sort. We might assume, for example, that a corporation was able to give \$100,000 to the Red Cross. But under the terms of the present bill that amount would be taxed at the same rate as the rest of the company's profits. That rate might be 50 per cent, and consequently a contribution of \$100,000 might cost the corporation \$150,000. Or to state the case in its more practical aspects, the new bill is likely to deprive war organizations of about 50 per cent of the contributions they would otherwise receive from large corporations.

This criticism deserves special force from the fact that an organization such as the Red Cross is absolutely essential to our war activities; it is almost as necessary as the artillery or the quartermaster's department, yet we are relying on voluntary subscriptions for its support. As long as we do rely on voluntary subscription it would seem to be no more than common sense to exempt such contributions from taxation.

If we cannot afford to cripple the war organizations in question we likewise cannot afford to place undue burdens upon civil institutions operated for charitable or humanitarian purposes. The proposed inheritance tax makes no provision for exempting bequests to institutions of this character, and unless the bill is amended many of these bequests will be entirely wiped out. It is the usual practice in drawing a will to leave specific amounts to members of the family and then to bequeath the residue, less inheritance taxes, to charities. The residue, therefore, bears the entire tax. Unless congress can devise some remedy it is clear that the new inheritance taxes, which go as high as 40 per cent in the case of the largest estates, will deprive charitable institutions of most of the bequests to which they are actually entitled and without which many of them cannot exist.

BASEBALL SLACKERS.

The planned prospects of the members of the Chicago National baseball team include a diversity of employment and activity for the winter, with a touch of apprehension that baseball is done for as a professional occupation for the professional life of many if not all of the Cubs.

This diversity of employment and activity for the winter does not include anything having to do with weapons. Any number of professional baseball players are in the service, but the sport still continues to furnish enough conscientious avoiders of hardship and danger to keep to the front a question: Of what use is baseball as a professional handicap?

We have assumed that a nation which loved outdoor sports was a hardy nation; that the sports produced strong, agile, courageous, vigorous men, and stimulated a popular interest in these characteristics. Many of the strong, agile, courageous, vigorous men of professional baseball find that they can entirely satisfy their craving for usefulness by getting into essential industries, such as ship building and munition making, thereby establishing an exemption from the draft for military service.

These men are the physical top of the country. They have special aptitude for the very work which war requires. They are supposed to be on their toes every minute, clean muscled, full of pep—splendid material for infantry, bombers, machine gun crews, etc.

Their ideas on the subject do not seem to contemplate these facts, but do emphasize the importance of driving rivets, etc. In spite of the record which baseball has made in furnishing men highly fit for the service, the instances of slacking are numerous enough and conspicuous enough to put shame on the whole sport.

No one could be better fitted for the most arduous military work than the baseball players. The whole psychology of sports, in a national sense, is that it fits men for danger, increases their fortitude, makes them sound, brave, and indifferent to danger and hazard. As a hippodrome amusement baseball never could command the general respect which it has commanded because it was regarded as a national tonic.

When the men who reach the greatest prominence in the game reveal themselves as timid, shrinking, self-protective, and slacking, the notion that the sport has any tonic value to the nation gets a setback.

Editorial of the Day

LET MEXICO UNDERSTAND US.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

Luis Cabrera, formerly minister of finance in Mexico, who has been on a tour of South American countries, where he went originally to attend a "convention of neutrals" that was abandoned later, since it had been engineered, in part, as a move of unfriendly toward the United States and Russia, is back and is very valuable about the need of a better understanding between this country and Mexico. But isn't it about time that these Mexican statesmen and editors who enjoy our hospitality and get a complete first-hand acquaintance with this country went back home and told Carranza and his associates that the shoe is now on the other foot? Our Mexican policy is known, our motives unimpeached, and no one with a brain capacity above that of a pigeon in Mexico, or elsewhere in the western hemisphere, can pretend that we have most plans that prevent any one from understanding what we do stand for. We understand Mexico, and, unfortunately, understand it all too well. But it is deplorable misrepresentation of the United States, that even men of Cabrera's stamp have not hesitated to indulge in the past, which has made trouble between Mexico and the United States. Let Cabrera, therefore, inform the literate and the literate of Mexico what we are up to, and there will be no necessity for a border army, or for our government to be protesting continually to Mexico City against anti-American policies and the downright hostility of American property owned by those who helped and are helping today to put Mexico on its feet politically and financially.

A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO

How to the List, let the quips fall where they may.

THE ANSWER.

When we've licked the Lord of Potsdam and his tribe is down and out,
When we've clapped the lid on Kamerad, Kultur, and Sauerkraut,
The world will settle back again into the well-worn ways,
And we'll talk and write and dream once more as in the good old days.

Old Earth will gleam again in space among the bluish stars:
She'll lose the high complexion of her neighbor-planet Mars.
The racket on her ragged rim will mercifully cease,
And all the ways of Earthlings then will be the ways of peace.

The good time may be distant, or it may be close at hand,
But they who prate of peace to-day have this to understand:
The Stars and Stripes will ride unfurled amid the battle's rout
Till we've licked the Lord of Potsdam and his Huns are down and out.

THE one thing that gets through the German hide is ridicule, which will penetrate anything. So the best reply to the peace suggestion is an allied how-haw, a titanic titter, a laugh heard round the world.

Snapshots vs. Time Exposure.

Mr. We fancy we remember seeing some comparisons between Mlle. Corday, who gave Marat his quietus, and Mlle. Kaplan, who shot the late czar. In our opinion, considering her opportunities, Dora did extraordinarily well. You can't expect to catch a Bolshevik in the bathtub. Comparisons are odorous.

TAKING candy from a three-year child seems a difficult achievement compared with the job which Trotsky and Lenin put over on the Bolsheviks. And they will never hear about it.

OUCH!

Mr. As Achilles and Wilhelm remarked, "Ouch, Mille!"
These Yanks accomplished their work so swiftly that they were like Alexander, sighing for more sallets to mop up.

Behold How Great a Matter a Little Candle Kipling.
Mr. Miss Candie, the nurse, may be the personification of the candle of whom Abba Baha wrote: "Consider the candle, how it weeps its life away drop by drop that it may shed its light."

Mr. Father fears that Miss Candie may be put out, but fancies she has a match at hand.

Mr. How you candlelight in such stuff is beyond me. It's candleless and wicked.

Mr. Has anybody seen anything of Bobbie Reid's w. k. apothecary of Chicago, which recently decorated part of the Jack Bowl-side of the Federal building? It is only twenty-two feet high, and might easily be mislaid. Had it been on the Adams street side the bomb explosion might account for its disappearance, and the blast be attributed to an art critic.

"LET'S DO SOMETHING ABOUT THIS WHILE WE ARE ALL ALIVE."

[From the Montreal Courier.]

President George Washington left in his will the sum of \$30,000 to be devoted to establishing an American national school of fine arts. Where is it?

IT must be a bitter thought for the Teuts that eventually they will be pushed so far back that they will no longer be able to shell the Rheims cathedral.

TO ARIES.

Aries, star of power,
Bard of feathered neighbors,
Every one of us should be
Grateful for your labors.
We who love the birds we view
Round our pathways daily,
Nestling and their charm, but you
Sing about them gayly.

Robin Redbreast, Jenny Wren,
Doffy set before us
Through your blithe and facile pen
Carolling in chorus.
Nor is your appraising eye
Too severely narrow;
You have verbal robes to shy
At the British sparrow!

Never yet from feathered throats,
Rapturously singing,
Issued truer, clearer notes
Than your verse is bringing.
Laurate of bird and star,
We, your proud neighbors,
Very truly grateful are
For your happy labors!

OUR notion of a complete patriot is Prof. LaMont, chairman of Colorado Springs, who advertised in the Gazette: "From patriotic motives I am retiring from the practice of clairvoyance, to give all my attention to my oil interests."

KILLING TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE.
This request for fruit pits is great for us beaneyrites. Six prunes for a nickel is the ration, and if the counter man exceeded the limit the keen-eyed floor manager was sure to detect the surplus and call him down for his prodigality. Now we take the evidence with us, fell the villain, and also grab the Hun's chances. FAUSTUS DOWNCAST.

"JUST the first touch of autumn in the wind at night," cables Philip Gibbs, as Gen. French reported, "there is a hint of autumn in the air." Or did he say "touch"? We never remember.

THE 7th U. S. to Serate.
Mr. Ever since I saw the A. E. F. roster in the Sunday Trib I have been itching to call to your attention that the chief of staff of the 7th division is Lieut. Col. Harry N. Coates. S. C. M.

The rural reporter in Sturgis, Mich., who "bugged" and "backed" and "ponied" the city about, writes us that he was not influenced by magazine fiction, but by galesous Sunday.

THE DISCUSSION PROCEEDS.
Mr. Should it not be noted that Senator Lewis is personally peculiar as well as peculiarly personal? C. F. H.

THE first capital of Illinois was located in what is now Monroe county, which was carried by Thompson. Write your own comment.

A Rampant Patriot.

Mr. While says, "Are you a sugar stick?" Neighbor says, "Oh, my, no! I'm using all I can!" W. S.

YOU noticed, of course, that the Teuts had quit their air raids on underpaid cities. Their own medicine is not palatable.

YOUR SUPPOSITION IS WELL FOUNDED.
Mr. I suppose that Dr. Cutler, whose shingle is hanging out in Tomahawk, Wis., long ago dived his way to fame among the Immortals. L. J. C.

WHEN the subject of reparation comes up, Germany will be reminded that Belgium has the reparations rights.

MEETZ is a harder nut to crack.
GIVE the boys a few days.

How to Keep Well.

By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, of matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit, or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

(Copyright, 1918, By Dr. W. A. Evans.)

NEGRO MEDICINES.

FROM the Railway Surgical Journal we abstract some Negro practices for the cure of diseases.

For fever—Burn feathers from a Dominican chicken under the bed. An onion placed against the post will draw the fever out. A sack of onions on the bed will draw the fever out of the patient.

For night sweats—Put a rusty ax edge or a basin of water under the bed.

For sore throats of any kind—Tie a string or tuft of hair on the crown of the head and pull until the scalp pops. The theory is that in some great the palate is down and the indication is to pull it up.

For fits—Give the patient one drop of his own blood drawn from the tip of the little finger of the left hand. When the new moon begins have the subject draw a little blood from his hand and swallow it. This must be done for nine mornings in succession.

For nosebleeds—Tie a string around the little finger, stuff old cobwebs up the nose. Threading with root on it is the best. Put a 5 cent piece under the tongue. Bore a small hole in a tree, get a green peg, put a little blood from the patient's nose on this peg, and then drive the peg into the hole and cut it off short. When this peg has been covered over with the bark of the tree the patient's nose will bleed no more.

For asthma there are a multitude of cures. Steal a piece of bacon, rub on the wart, roll up in a nice piece of paper, drop it on the ground. As the meat perishes so will the wart. Pick a wart until it bleeds, touch it with nine grains of corn, and then throw corn to the chickens. Take a 10 penny nail, go to the woods in the morning before sun up, drive the nail into a tree. Hit the nail once each morning for nine successive mornings.

For diarrhoea—Make a tea of peach tree bark, stripping the bark from the limb toward the trunk, and for vomiting use the same remedy except that the bark must be stripped beginning at the trunk end of the limb. If there is both vomiting and purging the bark must be stripped from both ends at the same time.

For leucorrhoea, or white discharge, Dr. Letcher says, we laugh indignantly at such remedies. We even induce some of them on the quiet. Many intelligent men carry buckeyes for rheumatism and many others the strings around their fingers for nosebleeds. We even advise the happy-go-lucky philosophy of the Negro. It has carried him over many rough places.

We come into this world naked and bare;
We go through the world with trouble and care;
We go out of the world nobody knows where,
But if we do well here we will do all right there.

A bit of Negro philosophy represents

an attitude toward life that helps in certain directions.

But the examining surgeons tell us that the Negro recruits are in bad shape physically on the average. A large percentage of them have incurred transmissible diseases. They are badly in need of medical attention. Getting them into shape is expensive for the government. They are careless and indifferent, good natured and happy, even though they suffer from uncurable diseases. The statements of the examining surgeons are unquestionably correct. But if our policy toward the Negroes and the Negro's diseases has been found to be expensive when this army pays the bills, is it not probable that it is still more expensive for the civilian population? A fear of the young men, to the army. All the women and children and most of the men remain on the farms, in the factories, and elsewhere in the civilian community.

TOO MUCH ADVICE.

D. E. L. writes: "I have a sister who has a baby boy 1 year old this month. He is very healthy and never cries, but always smiles and sleeps well. The mother-in-law has instructed my sister never to give her baby a bath with soap and water but to give it an olive oil bath. Up to date this is all the baby has ever received. Do you think this is the correct way?"

REPLY.

Too much mother-in-law.

WHOOPING COUGH.

A. W. writes: "Kindly inform us what are the best steps to take toward the curing of whooping cough. The child is 3 years and 9 months old and is affected by it only for a week. Address inquiries to Friends of the Soldier, 105 West Monroe street, Chicago, Ill."

REPLY.

The vaccine, or serum, is fairly effective if given within a week of the onset, the earlier the better. It is of no service later on. Pulling the lower jaw forward and pulling the lower lip down over the mouth, beyond this there is nothing that you can do. Give an ordinary diet.

WATER WITH MEALS.

J. T. D. writes: "Several doctors have advised me with regard to drinking water, as I want to put on some weight. Doctor says: 'Drink water after meals only.' Another: 'Drink it with meals.' Which is correct, please? When should children drink water—after or before meals?"

REPLY.

One obesity cure has a prominent feature not taking any fluids with meals. Water just after meals was also the ban. I do not think the plan as good as you will chew your food thoroughly you can take a good deal of water with your meals with advantage. Water within two hours after meals is a great aid to digesting a meal with water. Take some water with the meal. Take a good deal within two hours after the meal.

As but limited space can be given letters in this department, writers must confine themselves to 300 or 500 words. Unless they give us their full names and addresses their letters will not be considered. No manuscript will be returned unless the writer sends postage for that purpose.

HOW REPUBLICANS HELP.

Chicago, Sept. 13.—[Friend of the Soldier.]—The administration must be supported in the conduct of the war with every atom of the country's strength and resources.

That support can know no party lines. The Republicans in the senate and house have recognized no party lines in the conduct of the war and have given the government their unstinted support.

Mr. Wilson naturally wishes the support of a Democratic majority. But if the coming elections should place in both senate and house a two-thirds Republican majority that could set aside Mr. Wilson's veto he would still have from that Republican majority the most intelligent and powerful support in the conduct of the war that he has yet had since we entered it.

There would be this difference between the support of a Republican majority and a Democratic majority: The Democratic majority would be likely to support Mr. Wilson even when he was wrong. The Republican majority would certainly correct him when he was wrong. Mr. Wilson, like the rest of his fellow mortals, does not like being corrected. This accentuates his desire for a Democratic majority.

This also makes it not at all unreasonable to think that a very wholesome contribution to the conduct of the war would be a Republican majority in both houses, because intelligent, constructive, patriotic criticism of the administration is absolutely essential, and nothing has been more plainly demonstrated in the course of the war.

W. H. SHIPMAN.

HOW THE VETERANS FEEL.

Streator, Ill., Sept. 14.—[Editor of the Tribune.]—Answering the inquiry of L. H. as to whether a veteran of the Spanish-American war is exempt from the draft, owing to previous service:

For your information I want to say that 125,000 veterans of the Spanish war have answered their country's call. Doug

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"HERE'S LOOKING AT YOU, WILHELM"

[From Montgomery Advertiser.]



The FRIEND of the SOLDIER

The object of this department, to be run from time to time as required, is to help the families and relatives of men in the military and naval service. It will answer questions about pay allotments, war risk insurance, government allowances, and disability compensation. It will tell the facts about losses, installment, and other contracts made by soldiers and sailors.

The Friend of the Soldier will cooperate with the war risk insurance bureau of the treasury department, 1871 Block Exchange building, Chicago, and with the committee of the Chicago Bar Association on Legal Assistance to Soldiers and Sailors, 105 West Monroe street, Chicago, Ill. Answers to as many as possible will be published in this department. To insure a personal reply an addressed and stamped envelope should be inclosed.

PAPERS HAVE EXPIRED.

Chicago, Sept. 13.—[Friend of the Soldier.]—I was born in Holland and came to America in 1905. In 1906 I took on my first papers but never my final papers. Please inform me whether my first papers are still in force or if they have been outlawed. If outlawed, must I take out my first papers again before becoming a citizen of the United States?

REPLY.

Declarations of intention filed before Sept. 17, 1907, expired for naturalization purposes by limitation on Sept. 17, 1913. Courts have, however, held that persons who have completed their intention are not affected by the expiration of the limitation. If you desire to be naturalized, you must file a new declaration of intention and wait two years.

U. S. POSTAL SERVICE.

Streator, Ill., Sept. 14.—[Friend of the Soldier.]—Is the United States army postal service open to enlistment? I am a soldier and I am interested in the service. I am a soldier and I am interested in the service. I am a soldier and I am interested in the service.

REPLY.

The United States army postal service is open to enlistment. Information regarding that branch may be obtained from the postmaster general, Washington, D. C. You would not have to be changed before making application for any special or limited service.

BRITISH SUBJECT.

Chicago, Sept. 14.—[Friend of the Soldier.]—I am a Hungarian, single, and a registrant of Sept. 15. I have my first papers. Is there any chance for me to serve in the army or navy of the United States, or can I get my second papers?

REPLY.

No. You are classed as an enemy alien and you cannot get your second papers.

TRANSPORTATION.

For free sample
Laboratories, New
York City.

20 cents on all newspapers

you'll like-

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S. B. & S. Co. Ltd.
P. 100

Twenty for
a Quarter

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THERE'S the tang of autumn in the morning already, and these M-L-R autumn weight worsted union suits feel mighty good in the crisp air; not too heavy, just pleasantly comfortable. Perfect fitting for either regular, slim or stout built men, surprisingly low priced at **\$2.50**

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SITUATION WID-A1 STENO. FOR PACE
work or by hour; charge
Wabash 7879

years; rapid, efficient; references; see dress G 514, Tribune.

exp. 28 yrs. office assistant; 2 yrs. as
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 SITUATION WITH - WINSTON, N.C.
 yrs. exp. 24 yrs. Al. rec. 44
 50 yrs. exp. 24 yrs. Al. rec. 44
 SITUATION WITH - BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
 port. position in small loop of
 Loring Hotel, address 2000 1/2
 SITUATION WITH - ALBANY, N.Y.
 and office assistant; 10 yrs. exp.
 with - ADDRESS C 180, Tribune
 SITUATION WITH - ALBANY, N.Y.
 and biller; 8 yrs. exp.; \$75
 50 yrs. Tribune.
 SITUATION WITH - BY NEW YORK
 law stenographer in law office
 D 580, Tribune.
 SITUATION WITH - WINSTON, N.C.
 yrs. exp. 24 yrs. Al. rec. 44
 D 580, Tribune.
 SITUATION WITH - ALBANY, N.Y.
 small concern; 10 yrs. exp.
 Sheridan, N.C. rec. 155.

SITUATION WTD - COMPETENT
 typewriter, shorthand, stenography.
 Address A 33, Tribune.
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 small loop office; 233 W. Adams
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COMPANION.
 Young Irish lady will be companion
 for the girl; also act as typist or secretary.
 home. Address 111 W. Adams Tribune.
 SITUATION WTD - GOOD WORK
 housework; \$10 wk. Address A 14,
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 SITUATION WTD - BY WOMAN, AT
 least in priv. cam.; best ref.
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HOME WORKERS' SERVICE

WANTED—MALE HELP.
Stores and Offices.
ACCOUNTANT—SENIOR. BY FIRM of established public accountants in excellent living conditions excellent; no experience necessary. Give full details regarding education, salary, etc. Address B-31, Box 115, U.S.

ADDRESSERS & FOLDERS
experienced only. **ATLAS LETTER SERVICE**
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ADDRESSERS—WHO UNDERSTAND
checking envelopes without making any mistakes. Write to **RAY** or **CHRIS** at
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facturing company, with good working knowledge of double entry bookkeeping and experience in handling material requisitions and labor time cards; state age, experience, and starting salary. Address L C 242, Tribune.

enclosed in blank book line; state salary, ex-
pense. Address L D 443, Tribune.

RAIL CLERK—1ST CLASS: MUST HAVE
good habits. **MAGNER-WINSLOW CO.**
440 S. Clark.

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Man; accurate and quick
and a good penman; ex-
cellent opportunity for person
qualified. Apply Credit Mgr.
5th floor.

THE FAIR.

BOOKKEEPER-TO-HANDLE
general ledger accounting
for manufacturing corpora-

Position permanent. Salary \$160 per month. State your qualifications. Application considered Sept. 20. Address L H 488, Tribune.

BOOKKEEPER - A THOROUGHLY TRAINED, experienced, competent accountant is now in business of old Wisconsin counties. No concern in moderate sized Wisconsin city, can be exempt. Answer own handwriting, no need of references. Salary \$100.00 per month and salary wanted. Address 1348 W. 10th St., Minneapolis, Minn.

BOOKKEEPER - FIRST CLASS. All around man, capable of handling every branch of bookkeeping. Has had experience in jobbing machine shop; essential for steady position for reliable person. No references and salary expected. Address 1009 W. Tribune.

BOOKKEEPER.
Man, man, capable of closing books

State age, salary expected, and name of person to whom exp. in detail to receive interview.
L. B. 501, Tribune.

BOOKKEEPER—FIRST CLASS. Thoroughly capable to handle and keep up the books of large manufacturing concern located in beautiful Wisconsin city; give names and places where employed last 4 years; references, ability, character, and salary. Address: F. 675, Tribune.

Bookkeeper and Cashier.
Experienced office man, married; salary \$2. Apply
YOUNGER DAIRY CO.

BOOKKEEPER
Who understands general office work & is
as sales manager. **TANKER CHEMICAL CO.**
3101 S. Canal-st.
BOOKKEEPER - RIEMPT FROM
high grade only; able to operate
excellent starting salary; exceptional
tunity and fine working hours; no

BOOKKEEPER - MUST be experienced, ambitious, and have the best of reference; hours 8:30 to 5:30; apply by mail to Mr. J. J. Conroy, 1814 Monroe-st.

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CLERK FOR ENTRY
Must be rapid writer and good at
Apply JOHN M. SMYTH CO. 705
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CLERK — ASSISTANT, EXPERIENCED
retail coal office; must know the
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CLERK—FOR FACTORY OFFICE.
Chance for advancement; know
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CLERK—IN LAW OFFICE: LAW STUD
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**EXPERIENCED. APPLY GATES & CO.
STATE ST.**

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Wanted - A well educated man with
positive ability initiative, and manage-
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northern Indiana; mention age, edu-
cation, training, full detail of last job

position. Don't reply unless
anxious to fill a good position.
Tribune.

CONTRIBUTOR: I have good knowledge of principal
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be treated strictly confidentially.
Give full particulars. Address 1234

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Professional and Technical
**MACHINISTS,
TOOLMAKERS,
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The Essex Milling Plant, Sharon, Vt.,
Sheldon Co., Shelburne, Vt., is seeking
men for the following positions: 1. First
class turning, 2. First class planing, 3. First
class boring, 4. First class grinding, 5. First
class welding, 6. First class fitting, 7. First
class painting, 8. First class cleaning, 9. First
class maintenance, 10. First class
machinery. Apply to the
Manager, 123 V. T. Road,
Shelton, Vt.

MALE ATTENDANT
experience position, experience, no
salary. Apply Hamilton Hamilton,
North St.

FOR SPINNING MACHINE, PLANT
Apply South St. Co. 8700 W.

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working conditions. Ward-
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MEN—YOUNG, STRONG,
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3 a week to start.

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MEN.
Essential war work.
able splicing; piece work.
Exp. not necessary.
6 S. Clinton-st., 6th floor.

IN MACHINE REPAIRMENT, AS-
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permanent job; satisfactory for ex-
perience. Room 201, 3rd E. 12
St.

BY ESSENTIAL INDUSTRY WITH
a minimum of experience. Apply to
nearest office work. 1234 N. 1st St.

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men over 18 with some high
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offer good opportunities for advancement.
\$50 per month to start. In electrical work.
Apply to the
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MILLWRIGHTS—TWO, FOR
light work. Apply E. J.
LACH & SONS, 814 E. 11th
st.

MILLWRIGHTS.
Apply to the
MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
1234 N. 1st St.

NORTHWESTERN
ORDNANCE COMPANY,
MADISON, WIS.

MEN WANTED.

WRITE US AT ONCE
OR
COME AND SEE US.

want experienced en-
lathe hands, planer
hands, Ingersoll milling ma-
hands, and a few hoi-
al boring machine hands
help us build
HEAVY FIELD GUNS
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UNCLE SAM.

is shop is operated in
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try, with equipment and
ilities second to none.

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NORTHWESTERN
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BOOKKEEPER - WOMAN
 who has had general book-keeping experience; must be neat penman; permanent position, with excellent opportunity for advancement.
 Apply to
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 tion located in Racine, Wis.
 Position permanent. Salary
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 with best of references; hours 9
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 experience, religion and lowest initial
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BOOKKEEPER - EXPERIENCED. AD-
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 for hotelkeeper for large hotel. Salary
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 ferences. Address
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COMPANY.
 \$9.95 TO \$9.90
 PER WEEK
 TO START.
 AFTER A
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 WE PAY EIGHT
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 EXPERIENCE
 NOT NECESSARY.
 WHOLESOME
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 YOUNG
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 YEARS OF AGE
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 NOW AT ROOM 1,
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 HOME.
 CHICAGO
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Claims for Stock Records,
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 received at the
 National Motor Co. Co.
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 from September 1st to
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 For temporary work
 inventory extending; must
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 uring discounts and items to
 the gross; state experience
 and salary wanted. Address
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 uring discounts and items to
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YOUNG WOMEN.

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We can place young women, 16 to 25 years of age, in our offices. The positions now open are for

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We can place a few people experienced in office work, very desirable positions.

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CORRESPONDENT, TYPIST—GERMAN—In small order house; applicants should state age, education, experience, salary desired, etc. Address L. K. M. Tribune.

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Young lady to assist on pay roll cost work steady position, with very good future, work in factory office, where other ladies are employed on similar work. Give details as to age, experience, salary, etc., first letter. Address L. K. M. Tribune.

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A large growing iron and steel firm require experienced operator, light pleasant office, excellent chances for advancement to top lady who becomes efficient in her work. 5 plus confidential. State age, experience, reference. Address L. K. M. Tribune.

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experienced only; good permanent position with advancement. Apply at once. EDV. STRAUSS & CO., 402 S. Market-st.

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Underwood machine. Steady position, good salary. L. K. M. Tribune.

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ary according to ability; place work till \$100 per month. Cash. 1053 East 12th St. Big.

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We can use immediately more experienced typists; excellent prospects for the right girls.

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High class, with good education; good salary; pleasant and congenial working conditions; quiet and cheerful surroundings; 8 hrs.' work 8:30 a. m.—5 p. m.; closed all holidays and 1 o'clock Saturday; excellent opportunities for advancement; hands to L and surface lines. Mr. EDWARDS, 4046 S. Michigan

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High school graduate preferred. Address L. K. M. Tribune.

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Young lady who is experienced in filing work and operating addressograph machine. Must be good at figures and come well recommended. Pleasant working conditions. Apply at once. Rm. 510, 616 S. Michigan

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FILE GIRL AND TYPIST—2 FLOORS

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First Class Bookkeeper,

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Underwood machine; full charge of small office; location North Dearborn. Superior salary for experienced. Call for Mr. McAvoy.

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GIRLS FOR GENERAL OFFICE WORK

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ALICE HOLMES & CO. 179 W. Madison-st.

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GIRLS CAN LEARN BOOKKEEPING, ROY

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23 S. Tribune.

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GIRLS—2 to 3 yrs. typing and stenog

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GIRLS IN WHOLESALE HOUSE TO

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clerical positions, salary \$15 per

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GIRL—OVER 16 FOR FILING AND

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GIRL—\$10 TO FOLD MAIL. MR. K

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Office typewriter Co. 107 N. M

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.
Stores and Offices.
GIRLS,
17-22 YEARS.
Filling Dry Goods Orders.
Congenial work.
Only girls employed in this department.
Good starting salaries.
Rapid advancement.
BUTLER BROTHERS,
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GIRLS
to learn to operate Underwood typewriter. Course free.
High or grammar school graduates preferred.
Excellent instructor provided. Rapid advancement assured.
BUTLER BROTHERS,
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GIRLS - HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES, FOR OFFICE AND SELLING POSITION. EXPERIENCE NOT ESSENTIAL. STEADY POSITIONS WITH EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES. GOOD SALARY TO START.
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STATE-ST., NORTH OF MADISON.

GIRLS-16 YRS. AND OVER. STEADY POSITIONS WITH EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT AS OFFICE CLERKS, INSPECTORS, AND STOCKKEEPERS. EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY.
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GIRL TO OPERATE MUGTIGRAPH, preferably with experience, in large wholesale millinery house. Pleasant surroundings, steady work, good pay. Apply D. B. FISK & CO., 228 N. Wabash-av.

GIRLS-14-18, FOR INSPECTORS AND WRAPPERS.
Take Adams and Dearborn st. elevator to Supt.'s office 8th floor.

THE FAIR.

GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES
-For general office work no experience necessary. Permanent position and good salary to start. Apply **B. KUPPENHEIMER & CO.** 416 S. Franklin-st.

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HENRY C. LYTTON & SON

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GIRLS FOR FILING AND GENERAL OFFICE WORK. GOOD PAY AND RAPID ADVANCEMENT.
CHICAGO PAPER CO.
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Experience not necessary; simple mail closing, good salary and bonus. Apply 1400 S. W. Wabash-av.

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must be positions in our general permanent employment with constant promise for advancement. Apply Sun. 323 W. Jackson-bldg.

GIRL-FOR OFFICE WORK TO DO FILING AND ASSIST BOOKKEEPER; permanent position and opportunity for advancement. State University School Co., 628 W. Madison-st.

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for cash, fire and inspectors. Apply 1012 N. La Salle-st.

GIRL-16 to 18, Ass't Office Clerk.
Work and operate private auto. Speer-Duckworth Co., 232 E. Wabash.

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Must be neat; short hair; \$7 per week. Apply 1001 N. Dearborn-st.

GIRL - FOR FILING CORRESPONDENCE.
good position; chance for advancement state experience and salary expected. Apply 1015 N. Dearborn-st.

GIRLS-YOUNG FOR VARIOUS OFFICE POSITIONS.
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GIRLS-WITH SOME EXPERIENCE
schooling alone desired, and a knowledge of bookkeeping, apply before noon at permanent office, 510 S. Michigan.

GIRLS TO DO OFFICE WORK. GOOD PAY.
Must have a license. This means a minimum of 16 years. Apply before noon at permanent office, 510 S. Michigan.

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Stores and Offices.
GIRLS.
YOUNG WOMEN.
Splendid positions under the most favored working conditions and at good wages are open to
Bookkeepers,
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All ages from girls 14 (with school certificate) to middle aged women.
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MANDEL BROTHERS.
GIRLS,
16-20 YEARS.
General Office Work.
Good starting salaries.
Rapid advancement.
BUTLER BROTHERS,
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PHOTOGRAPHY OPERATOR-NEAT appearing young lady with some experience preferred; must be a good worker; state previous salary expected. Address 440 Tribune.
GRAMMAR SCHOOL GRADUATE!
DON'T PAY
To learn how to operate comptometer and listing machines.
We will teach you to become an operator and pay you liberal salary while learning.
PAY YOU
Take Dearborn-st. elevator to Auditing Dept., 8th floor Mr. Newell.
THE FAIR.
HAND ADDRESSERS.
Experienced, good pay and bonus. Write quiet room. Apply Box 1900, S. Washabau.
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Want a lot of short hour, 15c, saleswomen. Good salary paid. This is a splendid opportunity for housekeepers earn extra pin money. Apply Supt.'s office, 4th floor. STATE AND WASHINGTON
HILLMAN'S
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LADY-KEEPING RECORDS in large mfg. concern located on West Side; book keeping or stock record experience a help, but not necessary. Permanent position. State in own handwriting age, education, and salary to start. Address L.A.S. Tribune.
LADY-YOUNG, 25 YEARS ON with twelve experience; take charge of voice dept. of three; good working conditions; large \$1,000 salary; no time to start. Address L.A.S. Tribune.
LADY-YOUNG, EXPERIENCED IN work; capable of handling difficult material; quick and accurate at figures; rise any amount; with salary expected. Address L.A.S. Tribune.
LADY-YOUNG WHO CAN RUN shop; also can selling machines by door-to-door method. Age 37. Side bank, 102 Tribune.
LADY BOOK-KEEPER AND CASHIER-established real estate and mercantile investment office. Apply in own handwriting. Address L.A.S. Tribune.
LADY - YOUNG IS BANK OR NO side; new address E.D. 477 Tribune.
LADY-YOUNG OR MIDDLE AGED, ready to make sacrifice. Place 735
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MANDEL BROTHERS
require the services of several saleswomen for various departments.

Knit Underwear.
Shoes.
Millinery.
Coats.
Suits.
Hosiery.
Linens.
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We will employ a limited number without experience. Also for part day work.
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HAVE MANY VACANCIES
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ALSO MANY GIRLS AS
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STOCK GIRLS,
MARKERS OF
MERCHANDISE.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S
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GIRLS,
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We have a number of vacancies in various sections for
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Apply Supt.' Office,
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Experienced, for longest and increasing salaries. Good pay and bonus. Apply 1600 S. N. Washburn-st.

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ROTSCHILD & COMPANY
State, Jackson, Van Buren

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OLIVER TYPESETTER.
Apply JOHN M. RHOADS, 127 W. Austin-st.

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STENOGRAPHER - EXPERIENCED, in well established bond house; \$85 per month. Address L D 468, Tribune.

STENOGRAPHER - LARGE
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Requires the services of
Saleswomen for all departments. No experience necessary.
Women whose household duties permit them to work short hours each day; no experience necessary.
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Young women to work as our inspecting force 5 days a week from 10-30 a. m.-4:30 p. m.
Millinery makers and trimmers.
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The foregoing positions are all permanent with good salary to start.

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For billing department work. Apply Park Thomas & Tucker Patent Co., 617 S. Franklin.

TYPIST-YOUNG LADY OF NEAT APPEARANCE: must be a willing worker, experienced elementary; will teach how to operate typewriter; date age and salary expected. Address L H 495, Tribune.

TYPIST-CATHOLIC, EXPERIENCED; derived much time and accurate; pleasant position for right party and exact Chicago. Callmet 744. Apply Mrs. J. W. Jackson, Va.

TYPIST-L. C. SMITH'S PERMANENT POSITION: \$18 per week; food cabinet for typewriter. Apply American Medical Association N. Dearborn-st.

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TYPIST-WILL BE IN CHARGE: STATE REPLY. Address L 471, Tribune.

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FLOOR MANAGERS.
Permanent positions; good salaries with excellent opportunities for advancement.
Apply Supt.,
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Employment Dept.,
LIQUID CARBONIC CO.
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work; must be quick and accurate at calculations; must have ability to do general office work; good plan writer; permanent position desired. Write Mrs. J. W. Jackson, Va.

Woman-North Side Bank
with stenographic exp. See 25 to 28, A.

WOMAN-YOUNG, CAPABLE OF WORKING
on card press. Will collect and handle advertising. YONKOPF, Van Buren and Madison-st.

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The Young Girl-Intelligent.
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CLARINET SALE.

Note these values in good used upright pianos. Each piano has been thoroughly overhauled and guaranteed to be in first class repair.

Your choice of the upright pianos in good repair, each \$75.00.

Chickering, large upright, restored case good tone, \$85.00.

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 Lines like new..... 44
 Feather Mahogany 85 note square square
 85 note square..... 44
 Latest 85 note square..... 44
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in fine musical condition. Most are value
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Steinway	Upr.	walnut	style AJ	\$500
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Steinway	Upr.	walnut	style AQ	\$500
Steinway	Upr.	walnut	style AR	\$500
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Steinway	Upr.	walnut	style BB	\$500
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Steinway	Upr.	walnut	style BH	\$500
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Steinway	Upr.	walnut	style BS	\$500
Steinway	Upr.	walnut	style BT	\$500
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THIS WEEK THE STORAGE HOUSE IN CHARGE will sell a large collection of TALKING Machines of various makes and sizes. A few of the machines are in excellent condition and in each of our locations. Inquire at STORAGE HOUSE, 1234 N. STATE ST., CHICAGO, for more information.

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WE PAY CASH FOR USED UPRIGHT PIANOS.

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for sale. Would accept any fair o

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50 TALKING MACHINES, VIOLIN, PIANO
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50 YEARS

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